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were available, attracted further attention to the subject. But the opening of the West and the introduction of improved means of transportation so increased the supply of lumber available that, in spite of the occasional warnings of some far-sighted individuals, almost nothing was attempted until about 1870. Even then little was actually accomplished, and it was not until both state and federal authorities took hold with vigor and science was substituted for politics—that is within the last decade or two—that substantial and encouraging results were obtained.

Principles of Political Economy. By JOHN STUART MILL. Edited by W. J. ASHLEY. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909. 8vo, pp. liii+1013. 5s.

The editor's introduction is mainly given over to a thoughtful analysis of the influence which shaped Mill's thought and writings. It is to be regretted that there was not a more serious attempt to estimate Mill's position and influence in the history of economic thought. The text used here is that of the seventh edition, the last revised by Mill. The most important feature of this edition is the inclusion of notes indicating "all the significant changes or additions made by Mill in the course of the six editions revised by himself." The editor has also furnished occasional notes explanatory of the text and an appendix which includes Mill's latter views on the Wages Fund and Socialism besides a useful series of references to the chief writers who have dealt with the main topics of Mill's treatise since his time. The type is clear, the price is low, and altogether this affords the best and most serviceable edition of Mill available.

Labor in Portuguese West Africa. By WILLIAM A. CADBURY. 2d ed., with an added chapter. London: George Routledge & Sons, Ltd.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1910. 12mo, pp. xii+187.

In 1905 the three chief cocoa firms of England and a leading German firm sent two gentlemen to investigate the conditions of indentured labor in the cocoa industry on the Portuguese islands of S. Thomé and Príncipe and the method by which that labor was recruited in Angola. Two years were spent in the investigation and a system of virtual slavery was found to exist. In 1907 the Portuguese government promised reform within a year, but when another visit was made to the islands last year it was found that nothing had been done. The present volume presents the results of the investigation. In the hinterland of Angola irresponsible Europeans and their native recruiting agents have been concerned in the gravest abuses; there prevails a form of contract which in practice fails to safeguard the liberty of the native; there is an excessive mortality among these laborers due to the method of recruiting, the length of the contract, the long hours of work, and the unsanitary and crowded conditions of living; and finally the repatriation laws fail to repatriate. In consequence these firms of cocoa manufacturers have decided not to make any further purchases of cocoa from these islands until reforms are carried out. The effort of

the manufacturers to insure not only a sanitary product but the welfare of the laborer involved is as refreshing as it is hopeful. It deserves widespread notice in this country—perhaps it might even be imitated.

Dues and Charges on Shipping in Foreign and Colonial Ports. 14th ed.

London: George Philip & Son, Ltd., 1910. Large 8vo, pp. liii+1665. 40s.

The changes and enlargement which have come with the new edition of this standard book of reference deserve notice. A new feature is the introduction under each country of an article giving in brief outline the more important facts connected with the commerce, shipping, internal communications, currency, and weights and measures of each. There are also included for the first time the principal emigration and immigration regulations affecting ship-owners. These changes, together with the addition of some 300 ports, bringing the total up to about 3,000, and the rearrangement by geographical divisions, have necessitated the rewriting of the whole work.

L'Origine et la fonction économique des villes. Par RENÉ MAUNIER. Paris:

V. Giard et E. Brière, 1910. 8vo, pp. 325. Fr. 6.

An attempt to distinguish and explain the different methods of the growth of cities, and to classify them, especially when viewed as economic phenomena. The study, which is based on facts covering many different countries, centers about the city as a form of economic specialization and division of labor, classifying cities according to the various stages of specialization reached and also according to the varying methods of division of labor within the cities. It thus brings out certain conflicting tendencies of interest to the economist, the geographer, and the sociologist.

Old Times in Oildom. By GEORGE W. BROWN. Youngsville, Pa.: G. W. Brown, 1910. 8vo, pp. 172. \$1.00.

The life and industrial development of northwestern Pennsylvania during the early years of the oil industry were as stirring as they were interesting. This book sets down the experiences of one who spent some fifty years in the oil regions. The reminiscences are very largely personal and contain much that is not of general interest; but here and there one runs across events throwing light on some features of the section's industrial history.

The Lords' Debate on the Finance Bill, 1909. London: Published at the Times Office, 1909. 4to, pp. 156. 1s. 6d.

This is a reprint from *The Times* of its full report of the historic debate in the House of Lords on the Finance Bill of 1909. Prefixed to the report is a full text of the bill. Much of the debate is devoted to the alleged socialistic aspects of the budget and the constitutional questions which its rejection involved.